

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING,
AUGUST 10, 1917.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

An amendment to the articles of incorporation of the Kilauea Development Company, reducing the par value of the shares of stock from twenty to five dollars, has been approved.

Argument in the celebrated Waimea, Hawaii, water controversy was concluded in the supreme court yesterday afternoon and the case taken under advisement by the court.

An examination for clerk and carrier will be held at the postoffice in Hilo, Hawaii, September 7. Age limit, 18 to 45 years, on the date of the examination. Married women will not be admitted to the examination.

Antonio Guerrero, seventeen years old, who deserted from the Boys' Industrial School a fortnight or more ago and escaped to Hilo, was brought back yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Martin and will be arraigned before Judge Heen this morning.

William Kawahia Edward, a former police officer, died at his home, 13 Emeluth Lane, yesterday. The funeral will be held this afternoon, the interment to be in Puna Cemetery. Edward was married, fifty-two years old, and a native of Kaupae, Maui.

Funeral services for the late Capt. Duke K. Kahanamoku were held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence, 1847 Ala Moana Road, Waikiki. The interment, which was greatly attended by friends of the deceased, was in Kawaiahao Cemetery.

The names and birthplaces of five new recruits for the British or Canadian armies, who have been certified as fit by the doctor are as follows: Alan Ambros Webster, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada; W. B. Bateson, Victoria, B. C.; Robert Forrest, Kierleair, Scotland; Thomas Stephenson, Spennymoor, Durham, England; and B. W. Roscoe, Isle of Man.

Oldest Church In Islands To Be Rededicated Sunday

After eighty-five years' service the oldest church at Kalahele, Molokai, will be rededicated to divine service next Sunday. The structure, which was built by the first missionaries in 1832, twelve years after the landing of the first missionaries at Kailua, Hawaii, was recently repaired. It is probably the oldest Hawaiian church in existence and antedates Kawaiahao Church of Honolulu by at least ten years.

Representatives of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, the Hawaiian Evangelical Association and other church organizations throughout the Islands will attend the services of rededication, which will be impressive. Five hundred invitations have been issued and at least 1000 persons are expected to be present, the latter figure representing the seating capacity of the historic church building.

Among those going from Honolulu are Rev. Henry Pratt Judd, secretary of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, Rev. Dr. John P. Erdman, in charge of the Hawaiian work of the Hawaiian Board of Missions; Rev. Samuel K. Kamakopi, assistant pastor of Kaunakakai Church, Palama, and many others.

The rededication service will last all day the coming Sunday. On Monday of next week a Sunday School and Christian Endeavor society, or religious revival, will be held, while the hua, which will begin on Monday, is expected to last three or four days. It will be, altogether, a red letter day for Molokai and easily the greatest event in the modern history of the Island.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO AID RECRUITING

To secure greater enlistments in the British and Canadian armies, recruiting committees have just been appointed by the officer in charge of that work here. One committee has been appointed for every island, as follows:

Honolulu—E. L. S. Gordon, British consul; J. Hay Wilson, John Walker, J. J. Harvey, Ed. Munro, Frank Murray, Fred Harrison, George Bustard, Alan Marshall, W. F. Wilson, W. Macfarlane, John Irvine, Robert Hair, Peter Tosh and W. G. Chalmers.

Hawaii—P. Medenif, Hilo; P. T. Phillips, Hilo; J. M. Muir, Hakalau; Allen Boyle, Honokaa; E. Madden, Mahukona; J. N. Phillips, Kohala; Eric H. Edwards, Naalehu; Robert Wallace, Kealahou.

Maui—J. S. B. Mackenzie, Kaunulu; H. D. Sloggett, Hanakapiai; W. Lennox, Hana.

Kauai—G. R. Ewart, Waimea; G. D. Greig, Makaweli, and H. Berkmyre, Hanalei.

CANADIAN VESSELS ARE OPEN ONE WAY

It was announced by the customs officials yesterday that in the interpretation of the order they received to close to visitors all vessels foreign bound, it has been decided that this will be applied to Canadian-Australian liners only when southward bound. The Niagara and Makura will therefore be closed and no one on board will be permitted to leave the vessels when they are in port bound for Australia. There will be no restrictions on them, however, when they are in port awaiting dispatch to British Columbia ports. The federal government, it is considered, did not mean to exclude Victoria and Vancouver as foreign ports in the sense in which the words were used.

PERSONALS

Rudolf Buchly was a passenger in the Maui yesterday for San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Emil A. Berndt left in the Mauna Kea yesterday on a visit to Maui.

Ald. David B. Lyman, S. A., returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday to his home in Kohala, Hawaii.

Benjamin F. Vickers left in the Mauna Kea yesterday on a business trip to the outside islands.

Senator and Mrs. J. H. Coney of Kauai are visitors in the city and expect to remain here some time.

Ernest Akina returned yesterday to his home in Kohala, Hawaii, by the Mauna Kea, after a brief business visit in Honolulu.

Mrs. Joseph Fernandez, who left in the Maui yesterday for San Francisco, will spend several weeks visiting relatives and friends in the mainland.

Bert Hushaw left in the Mauna Kea yesterday for the Big Island, accompanying a party of tourists who will visit Hilo and the Volcano of Kilauea.

Dr. Young E. Colville of Hilo, who had been visiting the past two weeks in this city, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday to his Big Island home.

Miss Mabel Larsen was a passenger in the Mauna Kea yesterday for Hilo. She will spend several weeks in the Big Island and will visit the Volcano of Kilauea.

H. L. Holstein, speaker of the last house of representatives, returned to his home in Kohala, Hawaii, by the Mauna Kea yesterday, after a few days in the city.

Representative Clarence H. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, is spending his summer vacation in Molokai as a guest of his brother, Senator George P. Cooke.

Alfred J. Lafferty, road master of the Hawaii Consolidated Railway, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday morning to his home in Hilo, after a brief visit in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wise, Jr., who arrived Tuesday morning in the China from a short visit to the Coast, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday morning to their home in Hilo.

Mrs. A. I. Silva and Miss Adeline Silva were passengers in the Mauna Kea yesterday for Kawaihau, Hawaii. They will spend several weeks visiting relatives in Waimea and Honokaa. Mr. Silva left at noon yesterday in the Maui for San Francisco and will go East on business. He will be away two weeks.

Among visitors now in Honolulu from the outside islands are Anthony Lidgate, manager of the Hamakua Mill Company, of Pausulu, Hawaii; D. W. Driscoll and daughter, of Hale, Maui; Miss Bernice Hundley, supervising principal of the government schools in Kauai, and her father, S. N. Hundley, both of whom returned in the Mauna Kea on Tuesday from a visit to the Volcano of Kilauea, and John Hind, president and manager of the Hawi Mill & Plantation Company, of Kohala, Hawaii.

George W. R. King, deputy territorial auditor, left last night for Kauai on an official trip.

Albert Fukuda of The Advertiser leaves in the Mauna Kea this morning on a two weeks' vacation, which he will spend in Hilo and the Volcano of Kilauea.

Bertrand G. Rivenburgh, land commissioner, who has been on the island of Hawaii the past week or so, will return to Honolulu in the Mauna Kea next Tuesday morning.

Ernest A. Akina, road overseer of the district of North Kohala, Hawaii, is a visitor in the city. He expects to return in the Mauna Kea this morning to his Big Island home.

THOUSANDS OF SERB PRISONERS SUCCUMB

Typhoid, Famine and Cruelty Carry Off Myriads

(By The Associated Press)

SALONIKA, Greece, August 6.—Private reports received here state that many thousands of Serbian civilian and soldier prisoners in Austria-Hungary have perished from typhoid fever, other diseases or famine, in the concentration camps or while laboring behind the Austro-Italian battle lines, according to a Reuter correspondent. He quotes "a person of position, who has closely followed the lives of Serbian prisoners," as asserting:

"At the concentration camp of Matjusen, in Hungary, 12,000 prisoners died of typhoid fever and other contagious illnesses. At Nagyvaradar between 10,000 and 12,000 succumbed from the same causes, while at Heinesgruene, in Bohemia, there only remains a few thousand survivors who are suffering from tuberculosis."

The largest number of prisoners, interned at Cachack, exceed 10,000 and form the center of the labor supply for the Italian front. Every fortnight a special train brings back from the Italian front exhausted or wounded Serbian laborers and returns with fresh contingents. In the course of the last six months over 20,000 Serbians died in this locality alone.

"When taken from fatigue duty the men rush like famished beasts to the refuse heaps, and ravenously seize bones and other scraps of food with which to satisfy their hunger. The unfortunate prisoners are brutally emaciated from prolonged famine, are clad in rags, and wander about like ghosts."

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the FARRIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

KILAUEA VOLCANO CONTINUES ACTIVE

Past Week Has Been Marked By Some Extremely Spectacular Events

Although the past week at the Volcano of Kilauea has been marked by some extremely spectacular events, the net level of the lava lake has remained approximately the same as before, only a very slight fall towards the end of the period now under review having been ascertainable by careful measurement.

The widening of the southeast cove by collapse alluded to in the last report has continued, and on July 28 this was very marked, although the thickness of the fumes prevented anything in the nature of clear observation. However, there was great activity in this cove, in which many fountains were playing, although the remaining sections of the lake appeared to be almost stagnant, save in the region of the northwest crag-mass, where two fountaining grottoes were in evidence.

Very little change had taken place by the following day, and with the exception of very violent fountaining in the north arm, in the southeast cove and in the northwest grotto, the lake remained comparatively quiet, but on July 30 the lake was rising steadily and a strong rise of the south mass had developed its wall over the southeast pool being fully twenty-five feet high. High spouting of lava was taking place from the southeast pool, but except for Old Faithful, which broke through the surface at intervals, the lake was quiet, as is usual during rising periods.

At three p. m. on the following day rising was again in progress and the bank of the east cove was only six feet above the lake, where very rapid streaming poured down to churning gorges on the southeast cove. This activity continued on August 1, but decreased during the evening, except for a grotto building a spatter heap under the southeast shelf.

Spectacular Collapse

Upon the following day, August 2, a spectacular collapse of the east mass commenced at two-forty-five p. m., fully half of its table crashing down into the southeast pool. A few seconds later the roof of the central cavern fell in with a resounding roar, followed quickly by huge portions of the adjacent south bench. The lake began to seethe with many hundreds of fountains, and these were presently greatly increased by the total collapse of the eastern half of the great bank around the southeast cove, while at the same time an enormous section of the northwest crag mass became detached and tumbled heavily into the lake beneath. The central peaks adjacent to the collapsed cavern rose bodily about ten feet and then split asunder, so that a sharp pinnacle shaped like a steeply separated off and remained pointing upward on the eastern side of the mass.

A few moments later the remainder of the roof of the central cavern disappeared, falling away clear through to the southwest cove, and leaving a great canyon floored with broken blocks which were soon partially flooded by the rush of the molten lake into the breach.

The raised bench clinging precariously to the central peaks was now fully forty feet in height and the south bench was thirty feet above the lake. The mass of the east island crags subsided to a certain extent, a channel of collapse forming over the submerged tunnel east of them. During this spectacular cataclysm there was no apparent change in the height of the lake, which appeared to remain absolutely stationary.

The whole movement may be considered as a readjustment of the craggy crusts of the bench magma undermined by the various tunnels which had previously formed in various directions. Previous reference has been made to the cracks which had developed above these tunnels, especially over the central tunnel where there had been a flaming chimney. The hot gases being forced through these chimneys finally broke through, and instantly the weight of the newly separated crust blocks was differently disposed on the paste underneath, and this paste, flowing away toward the center away from the broad and heavy floors caused the lifting of the smaller and much lighter central peaks. The general readjustment due to this movement caused the other colapses.

Measurements were taken on August 3, as follows:
Level of lake below rim of pit 109 feet.
Height of central peak above lake 74 feet.
Height of south crag above lake 50 feet.
Height of east crag above lake 49 feet.
Height of northwest crag mass above lake 46 feet.
Height of northeast floor above lake 23 feet.
Height of south valley above lake 12 feet.

On this day the north side of the east island mass was seen to be heavily fractured and tumbled. There was much fume and few fountains in action; the grotto under the south bench was very active and a great dome had been built in this section. This dome collapsed with a heavy roar at five p. m. and violent fountaining took place for a few minutes. The floor of the east cove appeared to be upraised and an inner bench only five feet high had been formed under the remnant of the east island.

Six local earthquakes were registered during the week, one, in the evening, being felt by many people, and another, in the very early morning, awakening the sleepers at the hotel and causing some excitement. A third may have been felt in buildings qualified to increase the effect of the vibrations, but no outside reports of this have been obtained. Strong pen shifts in the sense of tilt took place at the time of these earthquakes but it is always uncertain whether such shifting is due to instrumental yieldings or to the changes of rock blocks under the observatory. There have been no net charges worthy of special mention during the week.

KAUAI TAG DAY FUND SENT TO MAINLAND

Work of Garden Island Women Gives Red Cross Nearly Two Thousand Dollars

LIHUE, August 7.—A check for \$1907.50 has been forwarded to the American Red Cross at Washington D. C. as the proceeds of the Tag day conducted on the Fourth of July by the Lihue Auxiliary of the American Red Cross assisted by a committee of the Kauai Chamber of Commerce and ladies of other districts. \$244.00 had been forwarded previously by the Auxiliary, making the sum total \$2151.50, 598 members of the Red Cross were secured as a result of the campaign, bringing the total membership, including those already enrolled, to 655.

Names which have come in the last report are:

Mrs. Winifred Bridgewater, Lihue.
M. Sasaki, Lihue.
Walter McBryde, Homestead.
Jose Alha, Kilauea.
Mrs. Jose Alha, Kilauea.
L. C. Ah Chee, Kilauea.
Mrs. L. C. Ah Chee, Kilauea.
Kam Yook Fon, Kilauea.
Kwai Poon Lung, Kilauea.
Mrs. Kwai Poon Lung, Kilauea.
Miss Koot Lung, Kilauea.
Miss Yuen Lung, Kilauea.
Francisco C. Tubillana, Kilauea.

HONOLULU LOSES ANOTHER LINER

The Matson liner Manoa, which arrives this morning from San Francisco, is making her last trip for the next two and a half months. She has been withdrawn from the Honolulu Service and will go to Manila, for at least one run. E. D. Tenney, manager of Castle & Cooke, agents for the Matson company, stated last night that he could not confirm the Manila report, although he has been advised that the Manoa has been withdrawn for that length of time. J. H. Dyer, manager of the shipping department of the agency, is quoted as announcing that the Matson company has been contemplating this action for some time and that the Manila service will be maintained during the slack sugar season in the Islands.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that Captain Matson has secured for the Manoa guarantees of sixty dollars a ton for her cargo from Manila, a report that is not only improbable but extremely likely. Recent quotations on Hongkong freight have been higher than that. At this rate, the Manoa would bring in, for the voyage one way, almost a half million dollars, and it is presumed that human flesh could not withstand the temptation.

The announcement of this change of schedule was made in San Francisco yesterday by Captain Matson. Mr. Tenney states that the only cable received by the agents on the withdrawal was from Captain Matson and simply stated "Manoa withdrawn about two and a half months. Writing fully."

The two and a half months' withdrawal is not sufficient for two round trips to Manila. It is announced that the vessel will call at Honolulu both coming and going from the Philippine port and the possibility has been expressed without much authority, that if the first voyage proves successful, the service might be made permanent.

One of the first American shipping companies to see the future in Philippines communication was the W. E. Grace Company, which has been operating the steamer Colusa between Manila, Cebu and San Francisco via Honolulu. The vessel made two voyages and is said to have cleaned up a fortune each time.

AUSTRALIANS STUDY GROWING OF PINES

One of the big problems in the solution of which Australia is now engaged is the repatriation of the soldiers after their return from the war. With this in view a number of investigations are being conducted and two Australians are now here looking into pineapple cultivation in the Islands. They arrived on the Sierra, expect to remain about two weeks and will then go to San Francisco before rendering any reports on their investigations.

Joseph Rose and James Sparks are here in the interests of Australian soldiers. Pineapple culture is what they are looking into here but various agricultural pursuits are being considered by others. Mr. Rose has been appointed supervisor of the returning soldiers settlement community in Queensland. He has been in the pineapple business for many years and Mr. Sparks is a leading canner.

Speaking of the work of repatriation Mr. Rose said:

"Different states of Australia are now seriously engaged in the great work of repatriating these men who can fight no longer. In some places small stores have been given them, some have been made barbers, to many have been put on farms. "We are making provisions now for putting 500 soldiers on plots of land ranging all the way from 20 to 50 acres, which will be put into pineapples. Besides the men are given \$500 apiece to start their work. This money is to be paid back to the government within 40 years' time. After two years a 2½ per cent interest must be paid on it."

German Gold In China

THE members of the Chinese cabinet have unanimously approved of a resolution declaring war against Germany, says a despatch of yesterday, and the premier has expressed his approval of the declaration. Whether this means that China will launch an early declaration of war against the common enemy of free men or whether it will mean only a new political crisis in China remains to be seen.

German gold is still potent throughout the Republic, according to the North China Daily News of Shanghai, which exposed the German effort back of the Manchu plot and attempted coup d'etat. Failing in the restoration of the monarchy, it is now the German effort, thinks the News, to keep China "at least in such a state of ferment that she would be incapable of any collective intervention in foreign affairs."

"The trick," continues the North China publication, "is as clever as it is characteristically selfish. Of the convenience of China, of business languishing and reforms delayed while politicians wrangle, of the bloodshed that might ensue, Germany naturally took no account. The Power that has committed so many nameless barbarisms would hardly be deterred by thoughts of suffering in China from any course whereby its own ends were to be gained. And in the pursuance of its scheme, so much useful machinery lay ready to hand, so many high-sounding ideals might be invoked to cover up the real purpose. The Kuomintang have had a bad name since their inception. The association of persons like the late Chen Chi-mei and Huang Hsing, Li-Lieh-chun and Hu Han-min would be enough to damn any party. Yet among the moderate leaders are men of undoubted character and sincerity, and until a few weeks ago it appeared as if their influence in parliament would yet succeed in redeeming the actions of that impractical body. It would seem that the trend of their minds made them an easy prey to their venal associates. To their ideas, parliament ought to be something which it is not in any country in the world and certainly could not be in China. So they lent themselves unwittingly to the German plot, without fair consideration of either facts or reasonable probabilities, and the crisis arose which even yet clogs the footsteps of China."

"No one is less anxious than ourselves to take an alarmist view. We hope and believe that the men to whom all Republican China turned to take the lead against Chang Hsun will be strong enough now to set her affairs on a firm basis. But we cannot overlook either that German money is still potent or the signs of renewed agitation already brewing; and against these it is necessary to issue the strongest, and earliest possible warning."

A Mindless Navy
OVER the head of the secretary of the navy several sandy naval officers, who spurn to curry Joseph favor, have appealed to the President for the adoption of an offensive naval policy against enemy submarines. Instead of maintaining a patrol on this side of the Atlantic they urge the assistance of our Navy overseas in an attempt to bottle up at their bases all enemy submarines until aircraft can be constructed and despatched in sufficient force to attack them. They urge also cooperation with the British navy in an effort to establish a mine blockade across the Shager Rak, another across the English Channel, and another across the North Sea in front of the German coast. Running down individual submarines in midocean is, as they believe, a temporary expedient at best. Nor are they willing to pursue a policy of "watchful waiting" until some American inventor produces a detector or some other instrument to destroy submarines at the rate of one a minute.

The President's desk is piled high today with important recommendations from many departments, says the Boston transcript, commenting on this. That he will have time to consider the appeal from the officers of the Navy who have been forced by the attitude of Mr. Daniels to send to the White House their "round robin" is by no means certain. Nor would it be necessary were we not the one great nation in the war today without a general staff, and the Navy that lacks such an organization lacks a mind. Doubtless the cuckoo press will contend that Joseph wisdom is superior to a general staff, and that the brain of the present secretary of the navy is a better reliance in this war than the mind which the staff would supply. Whenever the people voice a contrary view in a zone loud enough to reach the ear of the government, the President will find another secretary of the navy and the congress will legislate into existence a navy general staff.

Soldiers' Insurance
WORK on the plan of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for life and indemnity insurance to the soldiers and sailors of the United States is progressing. The advisory committee of ten prominent insurance men and other committees and the secretary are working out the details and a bill will ultimately be drafted and presented to congress for action. The report of the various committees and the secretary's action furnish a tangible working basis for the legislation.

The insuring of our soldiers and sailors will be only a new application of a well-known principle. Employees' insurance, especially for those engaged in hazardous employment, has long been recognized as a just and wise and profitable policy in private business, and has been successfully operated for years. In fact through the United States Employees' Compensation Commission civilian employees of the government are now insured against accidents occurring in the course of their employment.

The wisdom and justice of a great government applying the principle to its citizens who for their country's sake engage in the extra-hazardous employment of war are apparent to all. Our soldiers and sailors in defense of their country are daily hazarding their lives and safety and they certainly deserve the same protection, and their dependents deserve the same protection, that great business corporations give their employees and the United States gives certain of its employees.

Secretary McAdoo before the conference of insurance men outlined his views as follows: "It seems to me that we ought not, as we send our men into this war, say to them that they must be dependent upon future legislation for the granting of compensations which have heretofore, under our policy, taken the form of pensions. Our brave men should not be left in uncertainty or doubt as to what is going to be done for them in case of either death or total or partial disability. A man who goes out to fight for the United States is entitled to know in advance what a just government is going to do for him."

One of the great uses of the proceeds of the Liberty Loan Bonds is to protect our fighting men, to supply them with everything that will make them powerful, effective and as safe as may be. That those who meet with disability in the course of their duty should be given compensation and that the dependents of those who die for their country should be given compensation is exactly in line with and really a part of this use of the proceeds of the Liberty Loan Bonds.

No Argument Left
ONLY a few short months ago the city rendezvous of the average logger in the Pacific Northwest was a short pace indeed from the corner saloon below the "line" in Portland or Seattle, says the Timberman, of Portland. A twenty-five-cent room or even a ten-cent bed in vermin-infested lodging house served him well enough in the days gone by. His accumulated pay checks, often untouched from Christmas to the Fourth of July, melted at the bar like the proverbial dew before the rising sun. Ten days to two weeks were often ample to reduce his roll to the last farthing.

The logger was easily "rolled" or "trimmed" out of the last remnant of his once tidy little sum by the leeches of the lower levels of society, were any left after John Barleycorn finished with him. A few days of such revelry usually sufficed to send him back to his camp with a bad taste in his mouth and a feeling of disgust.

With prohibition has come a new order of things. This year on the second "dry" Fourth of July we have observed the logger in the better class hotels up town, enjoying a room with a bath. He now dresses as well as his superintendent and even follows the latest whim in white collars. It no longer surprises us to hear that he is investing in agricultural lands, city real estate and municipal bonds.

As for the prohibition question, we see nothing more to argue about.

Food Board Shake-up

WITH A. L. Castle as executive officer of the food commission and J. F. Child as his assistant, the work of the commission should proceed more rapidly in the future than it has. Doctor Dean, the retiring executive officer, has not been able, for circumstances possibly over which he has not had control, to secure more than a languid cooperation from the public. This is perhaps because the public has never known just what the food commission is attempting to accomplish outside of the compilation of reports and in addition to discussions that never appeared to result in decisions.

Senator Castle is known as a man of action, without being radical. He has the undivided confidence of the community and is widely known all over the Territory. With the system that makes it possible for a member of the legislature to accept even an unpaid office in a commission created by the legislature we cannot agree, but it appears to be the system in Hawaii and in this instance it works out to the general benefit of the Territory.

PASSING HOUR

Hawaii continues to be a side partner in the benefits received by and at the expense of mainland advertisers. A recent issue of the Saturday Post carried a "Neolin" advertisement of two pages, devoted largely to the reproduction of photographs of Kilauea and a description of this Hawaiian wonder. Now comes Wanamakers of New York in the New York Herald with a description of the poinciana regia, which gives its name to the latest fashionable color. "Poinciana regia," says the Wanamaker ad writer, "is a crimson flowering tree which grows in profusion about the avenues of Honolulu. It is gorgeous beyond description and is a sight for travelers, who go in raptures over its brilliant coloring." Which is true as well as being good advertising.